But for the evil things we meet, We blush for her disgrace.

We see where every grace should reign, Destruction and decay: And stagnant, noisome pools remain, Where living streams might play.

We come with helpful force and aid, All vile things to consume; Who sends us asks to be repaid. With beauty and with bloom.

531-A LETTER'S CHANGES.

What letter can be added that changes a lady's toy to a temple; a receptacle for fruit to a support for age; a human being to something which pertains to a horse; a thing you can lay on your finger to a tall tree; something you tread under foot to air equal by your side; a sign of a secret lodge to a charp pain; an article of headgear to a geographical point; a breigh movement to a feeling of anticipation.

F. M. JOHNSON.

532-THE BAD OLD MAN.

weakness in news. The London dailies are better newspapers than the German, and they cannot show such interesting adver-tisements, while on the other hand the New York research

Sometimes the lovers drop into poetry.

Their advertisements are somewhat appro-priately interspersed with those of private

ACROSS THE CHANNEL.

It is interesting to note that the French

THE MANUFACTURE OF PAPER.

Is There Such a Thing New Obtainable as

Paper Made Purely From Ragsf

The employment of lignose, cellulose, and

other substitutes for rags in the manufac-

ture of paper has now become so general

that many persons doubt whether any paper

is at present made purely from rags; and as

considerable doubt also exists as to the dur-

ability of most of the paper which is now

being manufactured, there is here a serious

question for the editors of costly books and

other such works. A considerable quantity

of the paper used by foreign editors between

1830 and 1845 gave very unsatisfactory results. Yet at the time there were no substi-

only in its infancy. The result has been the partial destruction of many valuable works

It appears from experiments recently made on a large scale in France that cellulose and lignose, if properly treated, can be safely employed without endangering the durability of certain kinds of paper. Those

substances, however, cost at present nearly as much as rags. The only extra cost of

profits by manufacturing pure rag paper, which would find a ready sale with the pub-

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

DR. CHAILLE, the well-known statistician

states that the average life of woman is longe

given before one of the medical societies

London, a Prof. Horsley gave an illustrated lecture on the Pasteurian methods, in which it was said that the use of these methods of

treatment had reduced the mortality in cases of hydrophobia from 15 per cent to L3 per cent.—Philadelphia American.

A PROCESS of engraving on glass and crystal

by electricity has been communicated to the

French Academy of Sciences by M. Plante. The plate to be engraved is covered with a con-centrated solution of nitrate of potash and put in connection with one of the poles in the bat-tery, and the design is traced out with a fine platipum point connected to the

SIAM is rich in minerals. Gold fron tin and

copper are found in many parts of the country;

but the want of roads, and consequent diffi-

culty of getting these metals to market, pre-

PROF. LODGE, assuming that light is an

electrical disturbance, reasons that all our present systems of making light artificially are

Philosophical.

Doctor-Bummer, I will tell you candid-

ly, every glass of liquor you drink is a nail

in your coffin.

Bummer-Well, doctor, you can't ex-

pect a fellow's coffin to hang together with-

Old Hubby-Don't go on so,my dear, just

because I spent a little money. I have

enough for life.
Young Wife-But just think of me after

Satisty at a Stamford Poker Party.

Ber Interest at Stake.

Burlington Free Press.]

out nails.

New York Sun. 1

you are gone.

than that of man, and in most parts of the United States woman's expectation of life is

gation of the diseases which affect swim of those which affect the human species.

lishers of high-class works.

that were printed during those 15 years.

Glasgow Mail.]

BLAKELY HALL.

The French papers, although not news-

divorce-inquiry men.

#### MODERN AGNOSTICISM

Attacked by Gail Hamilton and Its Inconsistencies Pointed Out.

THE SO-CALLED NEW THEOLOGY.

As Promulgated by Mrs. Humphrey Ward, Pronounced an Absurdity.

IN CONFLICT WITH CHRIST'S TEACHING



VERY human soul in which the voice of God makes itself felt enjoys, equally with Jesus of Nazareth, the divine sonship." This statement or

formula which seems to Mrs. Humphrey Ward utterly, subversive of the Christian religion is in truth the very soul of the Christian religion. It means something or

it means nothing. The something meaning is that which lifts man to the level of Christ. The nothing meaning is that which lowers Christ to the level of man. This is the meaning which Mrs. Ward's representative Church of England rector is made to assume, which plunges him into tribulation, and from which he spends what remains to him of life in trying to get away. It is the nothing meaning. It leads to and it is absurdity

Jesus Christ, he says, with the utmost gentleness to his wife and with entire courtesy to Jesus Christ, is only a great man. This is the final outcome of his long, sharp struggle, and he immediately assumes toward Christ an attitude which, if Christ were indeed only a great man, would be simply maudlin. One of the roles of the Christian brotherhood which Mrs. Ward founds on a recoil from the Godhood of Christ, is that every meeting, every undertaking of whatever kind shall open with the special word or formula of the brotherhood, "This do in remembrance of me."

There is no objection to this custom on the old orthodox idea of Jesus, the Christ, if one finds in it a help to right living. But it is futile and grotesque as an attempt to trick out a mere Jewish peasant in the heavenly robes of a discarded Divinity, Mrs. Ward will have Jesus of Nazareth a mere man, but she cannot leave Him to take His chances beside other great men.

SHOCKING DOCTRINE. We have as good men in our own day and country as the world has ever seen, but no man ever spreads his hands over conse-crated bread before the people, and says with reverent lips, "This do in remem-brance of Lincoln." When the sermon is ended and the prayer offered, no congrega-tion is ever dismissed with the benediction, "Go in peace, in the love of God, and in the memory of his servant George Washington." The very suggestion seems like mockery, irreverence. One feels a moral

Do I seem to take undue advantage of the word equally? Do I seem to give scant and refuse to give saving attention to the explanation in which Mrs. Ward qualifies ber statement, by making her agnosticized her statement, by making her agnosticized rector declare to his wite that "God was in Jesus pre-eminently?" No; for he immediately adds, "as He is in all great men."
"Not otherwise—not otherwise in kind than He is in me or you." The doctrine is put forth as if it were the momentous mod-ern conclusion of a serried host of argu-ments. It is placed upon the stage with the pity and misery, a great deal of deadly pallor, piteous cold fingers, stupefaction and stun, yearning, sunken eyes, shivering and passionate hand-kissing, hollow cheeks, feverish, quick, uneven breaths, rigidity of silence and rigidity of self-control alternating with tumultuous speech, vibrating protests of passionate faith ringing inferentially even when not ringing audibly, gults which never could be bridged, fright-

ful separateness of experience, broken words of fire and pain, nights of struggle and spiritual wreck, haggard changes in the beautiful set stern mouth-in all of which the one note of nature is that "infi-nitely more terrible than His actual words was the accent running through words and tone and gesture." It is much for so spasmodic a philosopher to confess that the matter of her great revela-

tion was far more sane and sound than the manner. Nothing certainly in the con-soling and sustaining Scriptural assurance of divine kinship requires the spiritual contortions and bodily convulsions which properly enough threw the sensible orthodox wise into a fainting fit. Mrs. Ward's posi-tion is not changed by her not only admitting Christ to be a great man, but proclaiming Him to be the greatest man. THE CHRISTIAN'S VIEW.

It is not changed when she declares Him to differ from man in degree, though not in kind. The something meaning overlaps and absorbs the nothing meaning, and this terrible communication from husband to wife left the truth but half told. For what is true of Christ is true also of God. There is no difference between God and man ex-cept in degree. We have the word of the have the word of the savans for all who reject the Bible. God made man in His own image, says the Genesis, and those who, like Mrs. Ward, have but a pitying scorn for us | and local." who "still regard the first chapter of Genesis as a valid and important counter on the board of thought" may read their Genesis

out of Herbert Spencer:
"The power manifested throughout the universe distinguished as material, is the same power which in ourselves wells up under the form of consciousness. The power which manifests 'itself in consciousness, is but a differently conditioned form of the power which manifests itself beyond con-

The Genesis of Moses and the Genesis of Science agree that the power which created man is the same in kind as man himself. It is a scientific confirmation of the Bible Genesis which, if one must go mad, one might go mad with joy over; and none more quickly than he who, reared in the old Orthodoxy, accepting its truths, loving its Spirit, emulating its selftraining, yet cannot adopt the tra-ditions and impossibilities which have accumulated to its hiding. If it be not truth, it is yet to be explained how the earliest glimmer of the light upon the nature of man should shine harmoniously with the latest gleam of the light which science has so ardently and industriously kindled.

MRS. WARD'S ERROR.

If it be not truth, it is certainly a wonderful culmination to the proving of error that the oneness of humanity with Divinity, vaguely and variously hinted at in many ways by many philosophers through many ages apparently demonstrated by science in these later times, should conform so exactly with the sages, the word incarnate in Christ, outbreathed by Him as light and immortality brought to light; good tidings of great joy communicated to His followers by the thousand-fold touch of personal association, and by them preached to the world through doctrine and enthusiasm and martyrdom that humanity partakes of the Divine natures; that man alone of all creuted beings is in the image of God. He took not upon Himself the form of beasts; he took upon Himself the form of man, thereby consecrating and certifying human-

This oneness of humanity with God Burs.
Ward must have entirely forgotten when she made the oneness of humanity with Christa crucial point, an agonizing truth, the crisis of intense and even destructive the crisis of the crisis

ideal truth-seeker is not, as she fancies, at the mercy of truth or of thought, but of words. He does not think them out far enough or deep enough to see that a quanti-tative difference may, by reason of intensi-ty and immensity, become a qualitative difference. God is in the beast, the same God that is in man, yet so differently degree that the beast is classified popula and practically as different in kind from

We cannot mark the boundary line, but we never fail to recognize it. Theoretically, it is clusive. Practically, it is insurmountable. Science amuses herself with detailing our oneness with the beast, but no Hux-ley makes a contract with his horse. John Bright never asked that sheep should have the ballot. Matthew Arneld did not urge an intermediate school for elephants. The most strenuous evolutionist is at one with the most bigoted of Pictists in treating talking animals as on an entirely different plane from dumb animals.

WHAT GOD TEACHES. In and out of the Bible God speaks to us in terms of humanity as needs must, leaving thus to human reason wide scope for exercise as also needs must. God is represented as our Father, Christ as our elder brother. In this world, the son often becomes a greater man than the father. The younger brother often outstrips the elder in wisdom and stature, in favor with God and man. We do not on that account suppose ourselves to be greater than God. We need not on that account suppose ourselves to be equal with Christ. What we may learn from it is that we partake of, we share in, the Divine

nature.

I believe and maintain that the world has never seen better men than those whom we know and honor, whom we love and live with; and if the difference between the best of them and Jesus Christ was not a quantitative difference which amounts to a quali-tative difference, Jesus Christ was a very

elf-conceited man!
Mrs. Ward's ideal agnosticized Church of England rector is a noble, devout Christian, but he is no thinker. He is ever at the mercy of words. Unable to get at the meaning of the old forms he betakes himself to new which prove but desiccated travesty of the old; yet thinks he has enunciated a new truth. Thou art the Christ, the son of the living God, is the rock on

which was built the Church of Christ.
"Jesus of Nazareth become to us by the evolution of circumstances, the most mov-ing, the most efficacious of all types and epitomes of God's work in man" is the rock of the new church. The statement is undoubtedly true as far as it goes, but is it so much more adequate and accurate a state-ment that a man should wreck his pastoral office and his domestic happiness on its production? It is surely a far less fundamental utterance, a far more partial and local assertion than the one which it supplants.

THE AGNOSTICS' AIMS.

"A new social bond, a new compelling force in man and in society is the modest goal at which the agnostic aims; 'that diminution of the self in man which is to enable the individual to see the world's ends clearly, and to care not only for his own but for his neighbor's interest; to make the rich devote themselves to the poor and the poor bear with the rich. If man only would be could, you say, solve all the problems which oppress him. It is man's will which s eternally defective, eternally inadequate. Without religion you cannot make the will equal to its tasks. Our present religion fails us; we must, we will have another." With the roar of Jonathan Edwards still reverberating through New England theology, Old England's Agnosticism puts forth its pronunciamento on the eternal inadequacy of the will as a fresh discovery. With the voice of Christ ringing a thousand changes on the heavenly corrective, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself, the voice of Mrs. Ward clamors for a new compelling force in man and in society which shall make a man care not only for his own but for his neighbor's interest. With thousands of churches and Young Men's Christian Associations and all sorts of Societies of Christian Endeavor, she gathers another assembly as like as the peas in a pod, and, because she calls her assembly "The New Brotherhood of Christ," she imagines that she is materializing a new religion. The Agnostic's prayer at his first religions service of the new brotherhood is "rather an act of adoration and faith than a prayer properly so called. It represents, in fact, the placing of the soul in the presence of God. It is essentially modern, expressing the modern spirit answering to modern

THE NEW RELIGION PURPOSELESS.

But before Mrs. Ward was born the oldnioned churches were singing: Prayer is the soul's sincere desire, Uttered or unexpressed; The motion of a hidden fire That trembles in the breast.

Prayer is the burden of a sigh, The falling of a tear,
The upward glancing of an eye
When none but God is near.

The old religion fails us and we evolve new religion out of our moral consciousness, and this new religion, upon examination, presents not one single person or purpose, principle or idea which is not borrowed from the old, only so dismantled and degraded and betiuselled as to seem almost a deliberate hydrogram. leliberate burlesque.

Mrs. Ward turns away from the old re ligion, not because it has failed her, but because she has failed it. Its spirit has pene-trated and possessed her heart, but her in-tellect has not yet mastered its philosophy. She is like one who got on comfortably enough with the system of things so long as the earth was the only world in the universe, but whose mind shrinks and shrivels before a universe of words. At the very moment when the grand sweep and scope of Christianity seems outlining itself in the light of day, the light of heaven shining full upon our dark, revealing it to us as the heir of all ages, the proof and promise of all our future, she reverses her field glass and sees in Christianity only "something small and local." GAIL HAMILTON.

### WHERE THE ROSES BLOOM.

A Pretty Little Village Which Farnishes Flowers to New York Belles. Most of the roses that New York belles wear are raised in the pretty village of

Madison, in New Jersey. Probably more roses are grown there and sold than in any other place in the world. There are 85 enormous green-houses in the town and 150 people are employed in the cultivation of roses. At least a score of men have grown rich from the sale of the queen of flowers. On an average 40,000 cut roses are shipped from Madi-son to New York every day in the year. From June to September the shipments are heavier and are not confined to New York. Long Branch, Manhattan Beach and a score of fashionable seaside resorts take thousands of the roses. The roses are shipped in small chests, each secured with a lock and bearing the grower's name. The chests are returned grower's name. grower's name. The chests are returned empty in the evening. Roses picked late at night are in the hands of wholesale dealers in New York by 9 o'clock the next dealers in New York by 5 0 clock the next morning. It is seldom that the supply of the early morning is not exhausted soon after dusk. Those that are not sold are readily keptuntil the day after, particularly

Where Land is Chenp.



## **EUROPEAN JOURNALS**

They Differ Very Considerably From the American Article.

A DEARTH OF OPEN EDITORIALS

ing Feature. NUMBER OF RATHER NOVEL SAMPLES

The Advertisements Are the Most Interest-

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.] HAVE often been amused by the advertising columns of newspapers when travel-ing. Indeed I'm not sure but the advertisements are often better reading than the editorials. A comparison of the newspapers of the world is difficult if one must judge the whole paper, but there are many curlos-

ities of advertising which are of interest. The German newspaper is at once a thing of wonderful dullness and mysterious interest. Every nation of strong intellectual activity has its own kind of newspaper, and the German journal, as befits the vigorous German character, is like that of no other est. Every nation of strong intellectual ac-German character, is like that of no other ountry. To the American, of all newspaper readers, it usually appears the stranges Take the Cologne Gazette, which is the most typical and about the most important Ger man newspaper, since it is the favorite unofficial or semi-official organ of Bismarck.

There are no headlines in it, and no clew to the nature of a piece of news is ever written at the top of it beyond the name of the country whence it comes. It is very fully stated at the head of the newspaper who has charge of the different departments of its management, the name of the chief editor being of course given, but there are apparently no editorials.

INSIDIOUS EDITORIALS. Editorial remarks, however, are insidiousy inserted in communications nominally from correspondents in different parts of the world. These curiously placed editorial remarks are usually of an orthodox, governmental and unstirring character, but ccasionally they contain information or accusations which set Europe in an uproar,

and to which an American newspaper

would call attention by at least half a column of headlines. This was the case with the charges against Sir Robert Morier, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, which were printed merely as communications from a staff correspondent, but which were furnished directly by Bismarck. Sometimes state se crets are divulged, and explanations of the Chancellor's most remarkable actions given, by these gifted mythical correspondents. The other day the Cologne Gazette printed the news of Prince Alexander of Battenberg's marriage to Fraulein Loisinger and referred to a rumor current in Berlin at the time when Battenberg and Princess Victoria of Prussia were so unalterably devoted to each other, and which was to the effect that if the pair should be married, and the Emperor should live some time, he would secure the succession of Battenberg to the

As the Gazette is very frequently the organ of Bismarck, and never says what is obnoxious to him, this statement probably contained the true explanation of Bismarck's furious opposition to the Battenberg-Vic

OTHER FEATURES. One of these ebulitions in a German

newspaper is like the shadow of a great rock in a weary land, but the foreigner must bepaper. Let him then turn to the advertisement part, which is by far the most original and refreshing.

The announcements of engagements, mar riages, births, deaths and desires to marry are very quaint and quite different from anything to be seen anywhere else. These notices occupy considerable space, which differs usually according to the importance friends and advocates. At a recent lecture, of the persons concerned. They are moreor the persons concerned. Iney are more-over made attractive by type varying in size from the letters in which the titles of the American dailies are put to the smaller kind of Gothic, and exclamation points are plen-tifully used. Here is a notice of a betrotbal,

which is a legal ceremony in Germany:

W. Prang and his wife Elizabeth, nee \ an de Loo, have the honor to announce hereby the betrothal of their daughter Minchen to Herr Royal Forest Assessor Frederick Klemme. My betrothal to Fraulein Minchen Prang I most joyfully announce, Frederick Klemme, royal forest assessor.

The usual announcement of births is like By the happy birth of a justy boy are highly rejoiced Paul Rusche and his wife Line, nee

LITERARY OBITUARIES. The notice of death is often a literary effort. The following are specimens of an

ordinary kind: To-day, at 9:30 A. M., softly went to sleep, in To-day, at 9:30 A. M., softly went to sleep, in consequence of paralysis of the heart, my most beloved husband, our never to be forgotten father, father-in-law and grandfather, Herr Commercial Councillor Wilhelm Peters, in the nearly ended 75th year of his life. Amilia Peters, mee Fremercy, Aothus Peters, Melinka Peters, Willy Peters, Mathilde Wotelar, nee Peters, Oskar Peters, Ida Peters, nee Scholler, Elly Peters, nee Banning, Robert Wetxiar and four grandchildren. Eupen, 4th March, 1889.

This morning, about 10 o'clock, passed oniet. This morning, about 10 o'clock, passed quietly and in submission to God, after short but severe suffering, fortified with the holy sacraments, our most dearly loved wife, mother, daughter, sister, sister-in-law and aunt, Fran Sibylia Franziska Mager, nee Offerman, at the age of nearly 40. For silent sympathy begs in the name of the sorrowing ones left behind.

This is an alaborate but best fallers.

This is an elaborate but heartfelt appeal from a young bachelor:

from a young bachelor:

Marriage.—Whose warm, strongly beating heart responds to that of a young man, aged 27, of Catholic religion, well-born, of university education, stately, bandsome presence, and considerable fortune? Young ladies, healthy, experienced in household duties, of pleasing appearance, Catholic religion and some fortune are invited to reply (not anonymously), with the object of marriage, to Herr A. D. J., to the care of this paper.

WANTS HIS PICK. This advertisement does not mean, as some may think, that the young man has the object of marriage with young ladies in general, but that he thinks such a man as himself ought to have considerable opportunity of choice. The ladies insert these advertisements quite as often as men. One "young lady, blessed by nature and by fortune, wishes to marry an honorable gentle-man, even if a widower." There are plenty of advertisements by marriage brokers, and they are usually headed "Marriage! Marthey are usually neaded "Marriage! Mar-riage! Marriage!" and promise to secure good parties for all customers. The Austrian journalist has the same literary methods as his German relative,

but he must supply a livelier and larger paper to his readers, who are a rather frivolous lot and he has not such amusing advertisement columns. Frequently the Austrian editor makes extensive use of his Austrian culture and he can invent thoroughly. Some time ago one of the best known Vienna papers published a long paragraph purporting to be a telegram from London.

It was very interesting.

It told how the three daughters of the Prince of Wales were walking down Whitehall when they observed that a wretched looking woman selling flowers was doing no business. They therefore took her basket and sold flowers for about three hours, makend which they gave the property of the control of and sold flowers for about three hours, mak-ing a great deal of money, which they gave to the poor woman. The story did not have the least foundation in fact, of course, and the princesses were not in London anywhere near the time the incident was stated to

ENGLISH PAPERS. On studying European papers one is inclined to the belief that the amount of amusement to be derived from their advertisements is great in proportion to their done eat up he's hull stack.—Judge.

### PALACE AND PRISON Our Correspondent Shows the Ball

Players the Sights of Paris.

York papers are superior to the London dailies in news features and can show nothing equal to the agony columns of the latter.

This theory is strengthened by the fact that the paper which publishes the most exthat the paper which publishes the most ex-cruciating things in its "agony" column is the London Standard, the mouthpiece of the most stolid and respectable Toryism. The second column, front page, is devoted to this purpose, and many of the love-letters in it are such that the reading of them in any breach of promise case would make a cause celebre of it. Often these communi-cations are in code, more often partially in THE CHIEF OBJECTS OF INTEREST. Strolling Through Places Where Proud

Kings Once Lingered.

cause celebre of it. Often these communi-cations are in code, more often partially in code and frequently transparently dis-guised like this: "Eisle rof Gnignol dna Gnitiaw Gnibctaw," which obviously means, "watching, waiting and longing for Elsie." HOW ARRESTS ARE MADE IN FRANCE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.

ARIS, March 9.-We had the baseball players with us for nearly a The French papers, although not newspapers in the strictest sense of the word, are
the wittlest and best written, but they contain very few agonizing advertisements.
They publish, however, a few advertisements of matrimonial agents, always women,
and of persons who want conjugal partners.
They are printed in a batch with the heading "Marriages" are always years business

Spalding to find grounds and to arrange with the local authorities. Two or three of the men went with me out to Versailles, and I also showed them the lockup and the Black Maria, Not having much time at our disposal, we peeped in the gal-lery only and hurried on to the Grande and the Petite Trianon.

week, and I showed them

as much attention as

M. Thiers used to be very fond of going Rich marriages—22d vear of business.
Widow Guyot, oureau 88.
Misses, widows and orphans (female), 18 to
80 vears, 40,000 to 5,000,000f. Madame Gruet, 30
Rue Manbenge.
Serious—Gentleman, 40 years old, distinguished, 250,000f. Would marry pretry person,
honorable, good musician, or having fine voice,
simple and respectable tastes. Nothing to do
with agencies. Write L. M., poste restante,
bureau 42. out and refreshing himself with a cup of asses' milk supplied him by the head gardener at the Trianon. The great little man often feared that quadrupeds of the same kind as those which supplied him with drink might get into the game of running a Government. An English writer once said that when a cart was conducted by a donkey, a man and a monkey, it was the ass man is always careful to stipulate that his would-be wife shall be respectable, honor-able and of unimpeachable antecedents. alone that pulled straight, and the facetious writer alluded to the cart as the "state

chariot." IN FORMER TIMES.

Some persons believe that the small Trinon is the work of Marie Antoinette, but she only made the English garden and laid out the hamlet in "disperse order," as it is styled by the military. This Trianon is the work of Louis XV., while Louis XIV. laid out and planned the large one. In St. Simon's Memoirs is an anecdote which is always swallowed by modern credulity.
When Louis XIV. was visiting the building of this royal block he thought a certain window was smaller than the others, but Lugois vigorously contested this assertion, even with insolence, whereupon the King, tiring of the dispute, told a courtier to measure it, which was done and the architect was pronounced in the wrong. The war of the Palatinate followed this testy ex-

The Trianon was created by Louis XIV. tutes employed for rags; but the art of because he wanted to be free, as he was not bleaching paper by the chlorine process was court, in which he felt himself as much of a slave as he was master. However, a few years later courtiers and etiquette again in-vaded him in his new royal abode, and so he built another place and called it Marly. This last mentioned spot is now the country Victorian Sardou, the famous

PARISIAN PALACES.

When Louis XV. conceived the fantastic idea of constructing the Petite Trianon, he entrusted the architect Gabriel with its exethe paper made from rags is the expense of reducing the raw material, the rags, into pulp. At the present price of rags, which ranges in the western departments of France cution, and although of great merit he got very little for his trouble. He had already built the Ecole Militaire, also the Garde Meuble in fine style. It is this Garde Meuat from about 35 francs per hundred kilos for white to 20 francs for gray, a well-sit-uated factory with plenty of water-power at its disposal could now obtain handsome ble that stands at one of the corners of the Place de la Concorde, and is now the Navy Department, The corresponding building to it on the other side of the Rue Royale is occupied as private residences and by one of the leading clubs of Paris. Very little is known of Maria An-Ir is said that more money has been spent by

XV. and Madame Du Barry left traces befamiliar, perhaps, than those which are drooped in the enchanted spot by visitors. The enchantment has long since vanished, however, and the pretty English garden is no more than a swamp. I am very much afraid that instead of your taking away a favorable impression of the place, when you come over, you will carry off a fever.

One of my French acquaintances has in his private gallery a painting showing us Louis XV. seated on the lawn facing the little canal which runs past the Grande Trianon. His eyes are following a gondola promenade that was organized by the Duchess of Burgundy, and a small yacht filled with musicians is behind the gay

this pleasure trip on account of his rheu-AN AQUATIC PROMENADE. That night, after the pretty promenaders

had supped, they went out again, the even-ing being mild, and paddled their own canoes about until nearly dawn. Another "Trianon sous Bois," that is to say, an annex which was inhabitated by the Dauphin under Louis XIV. and afterward by the Duke and Duchess of Burgundy.

The old King of Poland. lodged in the Trianon. Here, too, Charles X. made his first halt when on the road to exile, and the habit of relinquishing one's hold on a child when tossing it. culty of getting these metals to market, prevent their being worked, except for the limited wants of the natives. As regards gold, this metal is found in many places, but the mines at Bang Tapan on the west coast are said to contain the purest gold in the country. They have been worked by the natives by simply turning over the ground, the gold being found in the shape of nuggets. When nuggets over a certain size were found, the miners were obliged to hand them over to the Government, but they were paid for the same according to a tariff fixed by the authorities. A syndicate of foreigners has been formed, with a concession from the King, for working these mines, and has now a number of working these mines, and has now a number of working these mines, and has now a number of working these mines, and he content of the cont part of France to which the Austrian Arch-duchess paid most attention was the neighboring palace, the Petite Trianon, which was still occupied by her aunt, the Queen. The following year the King of Rome, who was just born, was carried about on a coach

n the grounds. Napoleon put a fine library in this little dwelling, a house always more sumptuous than it was handy. In 1815 the Prussians pillaged the Trianon; then they had a pen-chant for books, but later on clocks seemed

GOING TO BUIN. At the present time the Grande is in a still more dilapitated condition that is the Petite Trianon. I cannot understand why the Government should let these two historical places go to decay, as they are very attractive to visitors and draw many persons out to Versailles. I do not think for-eigners would mind paying a small fee, and this would aid in keeping up the two

present systems of making light artificially are wasteful and defective. We want only a particular range of oscillations, but to obtain them we have to produce all the inferior ones leading up to them. The force thus expended is thrown away. With his energy properly directed, a boy turning a handle could produce as much real light as we get with all our present expenditure. The waste is worse when we get light by combustion than with the electric lights, for then the air as well as the fuel is consumed, and the low hear-rays that are thrown out cause inconvenience as well as being wasteful. The light of glow-worms and of phosphorescence is produced without waste. We must learn to obtain light with equal economy.—Popular Science Monthly. Coming back from the country, we rode through the Bois du Bolougne, around the Arch de Triumph and down the Camps Elysees. There is a police station in one corner of the Palais de l'Industrie, and just then the Black Maria was leaving with

just then the Black Maria was leaving with several prisoners for the principal lockup. Over here this prison vehicle is called the "salad basket," and last year nearly 57,000 persons had free rides in it.

The place to which they are conveyed from the "violin" or district station is called the "depot," and is, so to speak, a sort of house of detention, not only for special categories, but for all kinds of criminals, and where they are locked up temporarily. This rule is not without exception. rarily. This rule is not without exception as not only certain persons have a forced sojourn there for whole months, but a special class of criminals remain until the expiration of their term of imprisonment

GREEN BALL PLAYERS. It would have done your heart good could you have heard me going on in a sort of guide book fashion with these young men from the United States. It is true they are crack baseball players, and are on a trip around the world, but they were the greenest lot of fellows I ever saw in Paris, so far as sight-seeing was concerned. They went to the students' ball and they were crazy to have a look at Boulanger. I think they witnessed a balloon ascension, but all other things seemed uninteresting to them. It was not until we struck the Black Maria that they showed genuine animation. Perhaps it was almost like being at home again, and they questioned me a lot about the system, even expressing a desire to visit the "depot." Eight such prison vans are employed in Paris daily, and there are two arrivals at the depot, one in the afternoon and one in the experience and one in the evening.

The latter is the most important, for those

it brings in are usually arrested on grave charges, or are persons not able to give sat-isfactory accounts of themselves. On get-ting out of the "salad basket" each prisoner ing out of the "salad basket" each prisoner is searched carefully. Their names are then entered in a book, and as soon as they are registered information is sent the magistrates. The prisoners are then served with a small loaf of bread made in the Saint Lazare prison, and the quality of which is equivalent to that furnished to French soldiers. When this food is eaten they are looked up, but not useful their clothes are locked up, but not until their clothes are taken off and put to one side, other gar-ments being furnished them while they re-

PRISON LIFE. The depot is divided into two parts, one for males and the other for females, and for males and the other for females, and they are very alike in appearance. There are 100 cells for both classes, some of them large, some small, and the furniture in each is very limited. A gas light is always burning in each cell, and I think they are clean and well aired. There are no sheets on the mattress, but if a prisoner wishes one he may obtain it for 8 cents for the possible, assisting Mr. night.

In cell No. 14 dangerous criminals are locked up, and to be therein locked up is considered the zenith of one's happiness. Everyone has his peculiar vanity. Frequently the number of cells is inadequate, and then the prisoners are turned loose in the large halls, but are closely watched by the large halls, but are closely watched by extra squads of policemen. In the women's part fallen women are separated from other females, and in the men's quarter the old and the young are separated. In the men's quarter is one large cell that is known as the "dress coat hall."

This is a room looked after with care, and

This is a room looked after with care, and the windows are spacious and curtained. Only persons of distinction, those who are believed to be honorable and who may have been drinking too much, are ever looked up in this cell. Directly beneath it is the place for young children arrested for vagabondage or begging, and a little further on it the quarter for mud needle. Four or five is the quarter for mad people. Four or five such are generally gathered in daily, and they are sent to the hospital of St. Ann as

THE TEAMS AT WORK. It was not till this afternoon that the two teams gave us an exhibition of their skill as ball players. The grounds were in a terrible condition, covered with water in several places and muddy everywhere. For four or five days we had had the finest water but wasterday it raised and the four or five days we had had the finest weather, but yesterday it rained, and the balloon park did not dry up sufficiently to make the in and outfield fit for playing. But it was decided to go on with the game, and taking all the circumstances into consideration, I think the boys did very well, indeed. A home run was made on each side, but it seemed to me that the All-Americas both out-batted and out-fielded the Chicago.

the Chicagos.

The famons Anson was the poorest player on his side, and Captain Ward made a on his side, and Captain Ward made a splendid impression. The attendance was very large. Unfortunately the United States Minister is suffering with a severe cold, and was kept to his room, but Miss MacLane did the honors of the grand stand, assisted by a very charming young lady whom I am told is the sister of Mrs. James Brown Potter. She looks like her actress sister and heat he some value. I wonder if sister and has the same voice. I wonder if she has the same peculiar manners. All the Colony went to see the game and so did many English people. But it is big odds that British lovers of outdoor sports will never let baseball take the place of cricket. "Why, it's rounders, don't you know?" some of them kept on repeating.

It is about as much like rounders as a donkey race in a Kent lane is like a run for

HENRY HAYNIE.

DON'T TOSS THE BABY. Very Risky Game to Play With the Little

Chernbs. The throwing a baby into the air and catching him again is always a risky practice, certain though the tosser may be of his toinette's occupancy of the Trianon. Louis | quickness of eye and sureness of hand. A sudden and unexpected movement of the

child in his mid-air flight may result in cruel fall. A gay young father snatched up his baby boy one morning and tossed him to the ceiling. Twice the little fellow went flying through the air and came down safely into the waiting arms. The third time the excited child gave a spring of delight as his father's hands released him, plunged forward, and pitching over the father's shoulder, fell head downward to the floor. When the poor baby came out of the stupor in which he lay for hours it was found that, although no bones had been broken court. The King could not take part in the brain had sustained an injury that would, in all probability, render the child

an imbecile.

Another baby snatched from the floor and tossed into the air received a fatal wound in the top of the head from the pointed orna-ment of a chandelier. Still another child slipped between the father's hands as he although his frenzied grasp on the baby's arm saved her from falling to the ground, it wrenched muscles and sinews so cruelly that

HE PAID LIKE A MAN. ettled a Bill of \$90 With 10 Cents and Got a Drink for Nothing.

Kansas City Globe.] Ben - was one of the chattiest and pleasantest newspaper men that ever wielded a blue pencil at a Kansas City desk. Ben who? you ask. That cuts no figure in the story, for it has to deal with one of his weaknesses, and why mention names? The weakness was not exactly a passion for strong driuk, for that had come a habit, but it consisted in an inability to pay for his dozen daily "fingers." So mine host Gaston one day counted up something like \$90 stated against Ben He never expected Ben to pay it, and finally refused to add another scratch to the long column of figures.

For two days Ben stayed away.

The third day bright and early Ben dropped in as chipper as a lark and fresh as a daisy. "Say, Gaston, what'll settle my bill' Gaston wanted to get rid of Ben quickly. "Ten cents," said he, in a disgusted tone. Ben put 10 cents on the bar. Gaston was

"Well, Ben, what are you waiting for?"
"When a man settles his bill isn't it cusomary to set 'em up?"
Gaston fainted and Ben helped himself.

Utilizing the Old Man.



"What shall I do with your husband?— he's pretty full."
"Put him where he will do the most

THE FIRESIDE SPHINX

A Collection of Enigmatical Nuts for Home Cracking.

Address communications for this departmen o E. R. CHADBOURN, Lewiston, Maine.

524-THE EGYPTIAN PROBLEM. (Copyright, 1888, by E. R. Chadbourn.) The following hiereglyphics, found on one of the Egyptian pyramids, are supposed to represent a long division example, such as the governess of the young Pharaohs used

AFR

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J. H. FEZANDIE. 525-A REVERSE. My heart for place did lately throb: Like hundreds I was smitten, And thought I'd ask for some fat job, Like Minister to Britain.

Success I did not quite expect But thought it worth a trial; Bound turned the President-elect, And gave a curt denial. W. WILSON.

526-TRANSPOSITIONS. If "I get ruin," who's to blame? For such a plot it is a shame!

This "unique diet" you will find To be uneasiness of mind. "A mere tune" this and nothing more, Used to compute or count things o'er. CHAS. I. HOUSTON.

527-DIAMOND. 1. In "Nelsonian." 2. A stripling. 3. Slower.
4. The ceiling or under surface of any part (Arch). 5. One of a group of air-breathing or soily reptiles (Zool). 6. Dissointe, 7. In a toothed manner. 3. Ones who scoff. 9. Birds of the genus Rallus. 10. Denial. 11. In "Nelsonian."

U. REKA.

528-COVERED PALINDROMES. Old Farmer Gray is wont to say.

As he shakes a doleful head,
That warning truths to growing youths
Are worth as much unsaid.

Then with its brother comes another. Which, heeded, oft has saved a duel, "Though falsehood's tongue your wring, Unless you fast would add new fuel, And force the fire to fisme the higher, 'Rave never at a faisifier.'"

Then all his fretting past forgetting, He adds another to the store: "No tenet fight that's based on right; Though thoughtless multitudes ignore. Some time their verdict yet will be: Venerate! Reproached as vile, exists for aye a savior

SYLVIA. 529-LOGOGRAM. 529—LOGOGRAM.

Of the whole, the historic pages will tell;
As a name for a boy, it serves very well;
Curtailed and transposed, 'tis an English estate,
Oft owned by the wealthy, the titled and great.
Transposed again, and a native you see
Of a city that's known both to you and to me.
Behead this native, and a gulf will remain;
Transposed, 'tis a cry of torture and pain.
Behead the estate, and transpose the same,
And you'll readily find a fair maiden's name.
Now, if you transpose the name of this maid.

Now, if you transpose the name of this maid It will leave for your horse a favorite shade. 530-SPRING COMERS. What though we are a merry band, All clothed in golden styles, In loneliest nooks we love to land, And wake a cheerful smile.

We see a welcome in all eyes, Which beaming we return; To greet us lovely flowers arise, Which in our absence mourn. The dear old mother earth we greet, With many a warmembrace;

# Wonderful Cure of Salt Rheum. Face, hands, | A minister and his little boy Cured of an obe

Cured by Cuticura.

I have had a most wonderful cure of sait rheum. For five years I have suffered with this disease. I had it on my face, arms, and hands. I was unable to do anything whatever with my hands for over two years. I tried hundreds of remedies, and not one had the least effect. The doctor said my case was incurable. I saw your advertisement, and concluded to try the CUTICUBA REMEDIES; and incredible as it may seem, after using one box of CUTICURA, and two cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and two bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, I find I am entirely cured. Those who think this letter exaggerated may come and see me and find out for themselves. GRACE P. HARKHAM,

He requests me to use his name, which is H. H. Cason, merchant of this place. JOHN V. MINOR, Druggist,

I have been cured of a most unbearable itching skin disease by the CUTICURA REMEdies. They have enabled me to escape years of suffering. You may use my name as a refer-

Cured by

To cleanse the skin, scalp, and blood of humors, biotches, eruptions, sores, scales, and crusts, whether simple scrofulous, or conta-gious, no agency in the world of medicine is so

allays the most agonizing itching and inflam-mation, clears the skin and scalp of every trace of disease, heals ulcers and sores, removes crusts and scales, and restores the hair. Curi-CURA SOAP, the greatest of akin beautifiers, is indispensable in treating skin diseases and baby humora. It produces the whitest, clearest skin and softest hands, free from pimple,

The old man seized a pack of cards
And went out on a spree.
O, don't you think it was a shame
To be so one two three?
He met some crowles at a two
Who were like him all one.
They had some lively one-two-three
About the three of the sun.
A one boy stole his once white hat
But now quite brown with three;
He scampered down behind the two
And flung it in a tree.
The old man caught the playful boy
And thrashed him with a weed;
O, don't you think this old, old man
Was very one indeed?
GEORGIA BROWN. 533-THREE WORDS. Three words that I know are pronounced just Three words that the same, the same, The spelling differs each from other:
One means double, duplex, as you see;
One is accord, the other is over.
The spelling is different, as I said before,
And we use them each day, over and over.
ELVA.

PEBBUARY WINNERS. Prizes for best February answers are awarded Thomas Hogan, Pittsburg, and A. B. Oy, Alle-

Answers. Answers.

516—Sample, ample; needles, needless.
517—Rides, dries.
518—Key, Lock(e), Sickles, Ash, Shovel, Hos, Auger, Glass, Sand, Mallet, Ball, Pole, Flint, Steel(e), Sparks, Clay, Stone, Head, Swift, Back, Armiett, Birch.
519—A mountain-brook.
520—Parliament.
521—Blank - book (containing pages and leaves).

leaves).

523-Hart-ford.

523-I, Life. 2, Strong drink. 3, A bad tooth extracted. 4, A ladder. 5, A wheel. 5, A match. 7, A secret. 8, A falsenood. 9, Advice. 10, The book of nature. 11, The winds.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

LUKUNGA, on the Congo river, has a Baptist THE number of places of religious worship in England and Wales, certified, recorded, and on the register at the close of 1888, was 25,857, an increase of 630 in the year.

THE Rev. Dr. A. F. Beard says that the Gov. ernment's wars with less than half a million of Indians have cost the United States \$500.000, 000, enough to plant missions in all the heathen tribes of the world,—Spirit of Missions. Some statistician asserts that the net gain of

new churches in the United States during the

year 1888 was 6,434, the increase in the number

of ministers was 4,505, while the increase in church members was 774,861. The average gain for each day of the year was 17 churches, 12 ministers, and 2,120 members. D. L. Moody announces that on the 4th day April, 1889, he will begin holding in Chicago a convention of Christian workers, similar to that held in the summer at Northfield. These meetings will continue from 30 to 66 days, and instruction will be given by well-known leaders of Christian thought and action.

THERE are 1,248 Young Men's Christian Associations in America, 622 in England, Ireland and Scotland, 1,392 in Germany, Holland and Switzerland, 200 in Japan and 533 in 18 other comittres. It is an interesting fact that there is an organization at Nazareth, where Christ lived for 30 years, and at Jerusalem, where he

THE first prize of \$700 offered by the Congregational Sunday School and Publishing ciety for the production best suited to be issued as a Sunday school book has been wen by Miss Catherine Lee Bates, of Wellesing. College, Mrs. Caroline A. Mason, of Brocks-port, N. Y., has won the second prize of \$300. meivilized heathen. Now they are a comnunity of industrious farmers, with half their

number professing Christians. It cost the United Stafes Government \$1,588,000 to care for 2,200 Dakota Indians seven years while they were savages. After they were Christianized it cost, for seven years, \$120,000, a saving of \$1,728,000. Ir was a genuine Sunday at the White House. Both ends of the house observed it. Not a stroke of work was done in the executive ofstroke of work was done in the executive of-fices, and the family rooms were as quiet as the Harrison home at Indianapolis used to be of a Sunday. Few people came, and not one of these on anything approaching business or pol-itics. So strict was the observance that the President's mail lay unopemed on Private Seo-retary Halford's desk.—Washington Post.

A Sure Sign. New York Sun. 1

Dillettante-Do you distinguish the work of an amateur artist by the technique? Artist-It is safer to judge by the hig letters he uses in signing his name.

# Torturing, Disfiguring Skin Diseases

and arms covered. Hands useless for two years. Doctors said case was incurable.

North St. Charles street, Belle River, Ont.

I must extend to you the thanks of one of my customers, who has been cured, by using the CUTICURA REMEDIES, of an old sore, caused by a long speil of sickness or fever eight years ago. He was so bad he was fearful he would have to have his leg amputated, but is happy to say he is now entirely well—sound as a dollar.

Gainsboro, Tenn. I have been troubled with tetter on my face for several years, and doctored with several doctors, but received no benefit. I used your CUTICURA REMEDIES last spring according to firections and can now say that I am entirely oured. I am satisfied that your CUTICURA remedies are just what you recommend them

ence, and any one who wants to know about my case may write me, inclosing stamp. W. R. BROOKS, 67 Grove street, Providence, R. L.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, instantly

sedy, sure, and economical as the CUTICURA

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTIGURA

stinate Skin Disease by the Cutiours Remos dies. Preises them everywhere-in the

pulpit, home, and in the street. For about thirteen years I have been troubled with eczema or some other cutaneous disease which all remedies failed to cure. Hearing of the CUTICURA REMEDIES I resolved to give them a trial, and purchased one bottle of CUTI-CUBA RESOLVENT. One box of CUTICURA, and one cake CUTICURA SOAP. I followed the directions carefully, and it affords me much pleasure to say that before using two boxes of the CUTICURA, four cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and one bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, I

was entirely cured. In addition to my own case, my baby boy, then about five months old, was suffering with what I supposed to be the same disease as mine to such an extent that his head was coated over with a solid scab, from which there was a constant flow of pus which was sickening to look upon, besides two large tumor-like kernels on the back of his head. Thanks to you and your wonderful CUTICURA REMEDIES his scalp is erfectly well, and the kernels have been scatered so that there is only one little place by his left ear, and that is healing nicely. Instead of a coating of scabs he has a fine coat of hair, much better than that which was destroyed by the disease. I would that the whole world of sufferers from skin and blood diseases knew the value of your CUTICURA REMEDIES as

The CUTICURA SOAP and CUTICURA RESOL VENT are each worth ten times the price at which they are sold. I have never used any which they are sold. I have never used any other toilet soap in my house since I bought the first cake of your Curicura Soap. I would be inhuman as well as ungrateful should I fall to speak well of and recommend your Curicura REMEDIES to every sufferer who came in my reach. I have spoken of it, and shall continue to speak of it from the pulpit in the homes, and in the streets. Praying that you may live long, and do others the same amount of good you have done me and me. amount of good you have done me and my child, I remain, yours gratefully. (REV.) C. M. MANNING.

### Cuticura

new blood purifier, cleanses the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the Cause. Hence the Curicuna REMEDIES cure every species of agoni humiliating, itching, burning, scaly, and pt diseases of the skin, scarp, and the scarp of hair, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, SOC.P. SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$L. Prepared by the Dayle and Chemical Corporation, iseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with less

As Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 monials.